

WILSON EMPHATIC IN GERMAN NOTE

United States Must Know Definitely and Promptly What Course to Expect.

MEETS CABINET'S APPROVAL

In Event of Unfavorable Reply Severance of Diplomatic Relations Thought Certain.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—President Wilson read to his Cabinet to-day the draft of a note to be sent to Germany demanding, in effect, adherence to the humane principles of international law in the German government's conduct of maritime warfare as affecting neutrals. Comparatively brief, but described as insistent and emphatic, the communication will be cabled not later than Monday.

The Cabinet approved the note as a whole. Minor changes in phraseology may be made to make it conform with previous expressions in diplomatic correspondence of the United States. The principle is fixed and unalterable—that the United States must know definitely and promptly whether Germany intends to observe visit and search rights and continue destroying vessels without warning, or whether rules of maritime warfare which have governed for centuries will be followed.

The alternative course is not stated, but it is generally known that the United States, in the event of an unfavorable reply, will discontinue diplomatic relations with Germany.

CONTENTIONS OF REPLY ENTIRELY IRRELEVANT

The note sets aside as irrelevant all contentions of the German reply except one—whether the Lusitania was armed—and restates the position taken by the United States previously that the Lusitania, after official visits by competent inspectors, sailed from an American port with guns aboard. It further calls Germany's contention to the fact that the Lusitania did not attempt resistance, but was torpedoed without warning.

The arrival of a communication from the German government to-day expressing regret for the attack on the American steamer *Gulflight*, offering to pay indemnity as soon as a claim is presented and details arranged, and making a further promise to take into consideration any facts which the United States may have on the dropping of bombs by German aircraft upon the American steamer *Cushing*, made unnecessary any discussion of these cases in the new note to Germany.

Secretary Bryan conferred with President Wilson before the Cabinet meeting began. Counselor Robert Lansing, who had prepared some of the memoranda on which the new note is based, was invited by the President to sit at the Cabinet table and advise on points of international law.

PRINCIPLE SET FORTH

AGREED TO BY CABINET

The meeting lasted two hours, and at its conclusion all the members, it was said, had agreed to the principle set forth in the note. It was stated that the sending to Emperor William by Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, of Meyer Gerhard, an attaché of the German Colonial Office, as special envoy to carry messages from the emperor and to outline the American point of view, would not delay the dispatch of the note.

In German quarters here it is expected that the German reply will be withheld until Meyer Gerhard has arrived and explained the situation. This, it is estimated, will take at least a fortnight, as the boat on which the envoy sailed would not bring him to Denmark much sooner.

While there was a general reference to the contents of the new note, the impression prevailed in official quarters that the document was emphatic, particularly in that it does not invite discussion on any of the points raised by Germany. The communication, it was said, simply calls attention to the American note of May 14 that the Lusitania was unarmed, and expresses the view that the imperial government must have been uninformed on this phase of the case.

GERARD ASKS REPORT CONCERNING NEBRASKAN

BERLIN (via London), June 4.—James W. Gerard, the American ambassador, to-day called at the Foreign Office and requested information concerning the torpedoing of the American steamer *Nebraska* off the Irish coast last month. He was informed that the German government had received no report of the incident.

ITALIANS WANT TO SERVE

Ships Will Be Chartered to Take Reservists Back to Native Land.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] NEW YORK, June 4.—Answering Italy's call to the colors, more than 500 reservists flocked to the Italian consulate to-day. Two ships will be chartered to take them to their native land.

A squad of reserves was necessary to keep the crowd in line before the consulate. As each man reported, he was given a ticket, which will entitle him to transportation when the time for sailing comes.

BALTIMORE BY CHESAPEAKE BAY. Side trip tickets Baltimore by water, also points in Virginia and the Carolinas. Low fares. Southern Railway, 907 E. Main Street.

Americans in Berlin Warned to Be Ready

Dispatch Says Rupture Between Germany and U. S. May Occur Within 48 Hours.

LONDON, June 4.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"A message received here from Berlin states that the American colony in Berlin has been warned that diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States may be broken off in forty-eight hours, and that the people should hold themselves in readiness to leave Germany."

"The Berlin newspapers openly discuss the 'impending rupture' with Washington, which they say will clear the situation and show Germany where her real enemy is."

PROMINENT OFFICIAL SAYS REPORT IS ABSURD

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam saying that a rupture of diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States may occur within forty-eight hours, was pronounced "absurd" to-night by a prominent official of the State Department, who is in a position to know the nature of President Wilson's new note to Germany.

AGREE ON NEED OF COMBINE

Business Men Give Views Regarding Competing in Foreign Markets.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The Federal Trade Commission concluded its hearings here to-day, after a number of business men had appeared and given their views regarding the proposal to permit American manufacturers to combine for the purpose of competing in foreign markets, principally in South America, with exporters of other nations.

With a few exceptions, the witnesses, all of whom were connected with the export business, agreed that exporting combinations were necessary if co-operation abroad was to be successful. Such combinations, it was suggested, might fix prices and divide among their members the expenses attendant upon the marketing of goods. The general opinion seemed to be that such combinations would not in any manner affect domestic prices. Many of the witnesses said they believed such co-operation was impossible unless the Sherman antitrust law should be amended.

FOR HALL OF FAME

Seventeen Names Selected Out of Which Five Will Be Chosen.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Seventeen names of famous Americans, out of more than 200 nominated by the general public, have been selected as candidates for the five tablets inscribed every five years in the Hall of Fame of New York University. They were chosen by the 100 electors appointed quinquennially to render final decision in the matter and who will choose the ultimate five in September. They are as follows:

Francis Parkman, author; Mark Hopkins, educator; Alice Freeman Palmer, teacher; Horace Bushnell, preacher and theologian; Joseph Henry, Benjamin Thompson and Louis Agassiz, scientists; George Rogers Clark, Nathaniel Greene and Thomas J. Jackson, soldiers; Rufus Choate and Thomas McIntyre Cooley, jurists; Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, John Jay and Alexander Hamilton, statesmen; Charlotte Saunders Cushman, actress.

WAR ON BASEBALL POOLS

Three Alleged Agents Arrested by Police in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—Three alleged agents of a baseball pool, in which it is charged 50,000 Philadelphia gamblers weekly were arrested to-day. Daniel Lucas, of Morrisstown, Pa., accused of being Pennsylvania agent of the Baseball News Company, of New York, was taken into custody at a cigar store which the police say was the local headquarters for the syndicate. Ten thousand coupons for next week's play were found in his possession, detectives said.

Edward Whitthorn and Barton Weaver are the other prisoners. Lucas, the police say, admitted he had obtained three months' leave from the railroad where he was employed to handle the pool tickets for the New York concern, which he said is backed by two New York State Senators.

MEDALS FOR LINER'S CREW

In Recognition for Heroism in Rescuing Men on Sinking Tanker.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, June 4.—Captain Arthur R. Mills, Chief Officer T. A. Cady, First Officer T. H. Lyons and twelve seamen of the American liner *Philadelphia*, to-day were presented with medals for rescuing the captain and twenty-two of the crew of the tank steamer *Chester* in midocean on February 1. After fighting for four hours in a heavy sea, the *Philadelphia*'s boats took off the *Chester*'s men, just before the tanker foundered.

The medals were presented by the United Life-Saving Benevolent Association. Those given the officers were of gold. The men received bronze medals.

Gill to Command Battleship.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Captain W. A. Gill, of the Naval Examining Board, was assigned to-day to command the battleship *Delaware*, succeeding Captain W. L. Rodgers, who goes to the Naval General Board.

Labor Newspaper to Suspend.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

LONDON, June 4.—The Daily Citizen, a labor newspaper, will suspend publication on Saturday, owing to lack of support.

GERMANY OFFERS FULL REPARATION

Expresses Regret That Submarine Torpedoed American Steamer *Gulflight*.

AN "UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT"

Not Possible Yet to Clear Up Fully Case of U. S. Ship *Cushing*.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Germany, in a note cabled to the State Department to-day by Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, expressed regrets that through "an unfortunate accident" a German submarine had torpedoed the American steamer *Gulflight*, and declared itself "ready to furnish full recompense for the damage thereby sustained by American citizens."

In the same communication, the German Foreign Office said it had not been possible to clear up fully the case of the American steamer *Cushing*, reported attacked by the United States plane, and asked that the United States communicate all information in its possession concerning this incident. Blame for the attack on the *Gulflight* was placed by the Foreign Office upon the proximity of two British patrol boats and the absence from the steamer's logbook of the distinctive markings usually carried by neutral ships.

"That the attacked steamer carried the American flag," the note added, "was first observed at the moment of firing the shot."

The *Gulflight* was torpedoed in the English Channel five weeks ago, while carrying oil from Port Arthur, Tex., for Rouen, France. She was towed to Crow's Sound and beached for repairs. Two seamen were drowned when the crew took to the boats, and the captain died of heart trouble the next day.

The expression of regrets and offer of reparation follow the principle outlined in a circular Germany recently sent to neutral nations disclaiming intention of attacking neutral vessels carrying noncontraband.

NOTE SIGNED BY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The text of the note, signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, reads: "Referring to the note of May 25, the undersigned has the honor to inform His Excellency, the ambassador of the United States of America, Mr. James W. Gerard, that the examination undertaken on the part of the German government concerning the American steamers *Gulflight* and *Cushing* has led to the following conclusions:

"In regard to the attack on the steamer *Gulflight*, the commander of a German submarine saw on the afternoon of May 1, in the vicinity of the Scilly Islands, a large merchant steamer coming in his direction, which was accompanied by two smaller vessels. These latter took such position in relation to the steamer that they formed a regulation safeguard against submarines; moreover, one of them had a wireless apparatus, which is not usual with small vessels. From this it was evidently a case of English convoy vessels. Since such vessels are regularly armed, the submarine could not approach the steamer on the surface of the water without running the danger of destruction. It was, on the other hand, to be assumed that the steamer was of considerable value to the British government, since it was so guarded. The commander could see no neutral markings on it of any kind, and, in distinctive markings painted on the hull, he recognized a distance such as are now used on neutral ships in the English zone of naval warfare. In consequence, he arrived at the conclusion from all the circumstances that he had to deal with an English steamer, submerged and attacked. The torpedo came in the immediate neighborhood of one of the convoy ships, which at once rapidly approached the point of firing, so that the submarine was forced to go to a great depth to avoid being captured. The conclusion of the commander that an English convoy ship was concerned was in this way confirmed."

UNITED STATES FLAG NOTICED ONLY WHEN SHOT IS FIRED

"That the attacked steamer carried the American flag was first observed at the moment of firing the shot. 'The fact that the steamer was pursuing a course which led neither to nor from America was a further reason why it did not occur to the commander of the submarine that he was dealing with an American steamer."

"Upon scrutiny of the time and place of the occurrence described, the German government has become convinced that the attacked steamer was actually the American steamer *Gulflight*. There can be no doubt, according to the attendant circumstances, that the attack is to be attributed to an unfortunate accident, and not to the fault of the commander."

"The German government expresses its regrets to the government of the United States concerning this incident, and declares itself ready to furnish full recompense for the damage thereby sustained by American citizens. It is left to the discretion of the American government to present a statement of this damage, or, if doubts may arise over individual points to designate an expert who would have to determine, together with a German expert, the amount of the damage."

"It has not yet been possible by means of an inquiry to clear up fully the case of the American ship *Cushing*. Official reports available report only one merchant steamer attacked by a German flying machine in the vicinity of Northlight Lightship. The German aviator was forced to consider the vessel as hostile because it carried no flag and because of no recognizable neutral marking. The attack of four

(Continued on Second Page.)

LOV' SIDE TRIP FARES TO POINTS

on (r via Southern Ry., and to Baltimore via Confederate Reunion. Tickets sold June 1-5. After fighting for four hours in a heavy sea, the *Philadelphia*'s boats took off the *Chester*'s men, just before the tanker foundered.

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TO DIRECT RELIEF WORK IN MEXICO

S. P. Morris and Brigadier-General Devol in Charge of Red Cross Activities.

WILL USE ARMY FACILITIES

American Consular Agents Instructed to Send Full Reports on Conditions.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—American consuls and consular agents throughout Mexico were instructed by telegraph to-day to send to the State Department immediately full reports on conditions in territory under their observation. These representatives will facilitate the work of the American Red Cross in relieving Mexico's starving civilian population, and at the same time aid the government in developing the next step in its policy toward the contending military elements.

Steps already taken by Red Cross officials were approved at a meeting of the executive committee of the society to-day, and it was decided to send S. P. Morris, acting national director, to Mexico City to direct relief work there, and as far as possible, to supervise the society's activities in Central Mexico. According to present plans, Morris will sail from New York for Vera Cruz on Thursday.

ARMY FACILITIES AT THEIR DISPOSAL

Work on the border will be directed by Brigadier-General Devol, general manager of the Red Cross, who expects to leave for Texas in a day or two. Secretary Garrison to-day ordered that army warehouses with their facilities for loading and unloading be placed at the disposal of Red Cross agents, who are assembling food sent to the border for transportation into the interior of Mexico.

Reports from Mexico City to-day told of the movement of Americans and other foreigners from the capital by horseback and automobile to points where they could take trains for Vera Cruz. So far, the Brazilian minister has not arranged for the proposed special train to take 150 or more Americans to the east coast.

Details of fighting around Silao, whence Villa drove a part of Obregon's forces on Wednesday, continued to reach the Villa agency during the day. It is believed that a decisive engagement probably is being fought now.

LASCURAIN MENTIONED AS WASHINGTON CHOICE

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The first of the prominent Mexicans to be called upon to head the proposed movement for the unification of all factions in Mexico is Senator P. Lascurain. Senator Lascurain is now in New York, keeping a boarding-house. He at one time held the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Madero Cabinet, and has since the downfall of the Madero regime practically lived in retirement. It is not known whether he will be asked to accept, even though the disposition has been always to keep aloof from factional fights in Mexico and purely partisan politics. This very quality of the former Prime Minister, however, indicates that he is preeminently the man who would meet all the requirements which are implied in the President's note on the Mexican situation.

Others have been suggested, but it can be stated that the man now in the mind of official Washington is Senator Lascurain.

CARRANZA WILL REPLY TO WILSON'S NOTE

VERA CRUZ, June 4.—"Appreciative, friendly and serene," such will be the tone of General Carranza's reply to President Wilson's note. After carefully considering the note, General Carranza concluded that it contains nothing other than hopeful suggestions for the construction of analysts, cause, and for the Constitution to-day that his reply to President Wilson would be handed to John R. Silliman, personal representative of President Wilson in Mexico, for transmission.

As the note has been read more and more by Carranza officials and the Cabinet, it has created a feeling that President Wilson intends no harsh action toward Mexico.

A distinct feeling prevails that a more definite attitude at Washington will result in hastening a solution of the Mexican problem without foreign aid. How this is to be done nobody professes to know, except General Carranza himself, and he expresses the opinion that his intended reoccupation of Mexico City soon will place the Constitutionalists in a better position to be recognized by Washington.

THREATENED CUNARD LINE

Man Charged With Demanding \$25,000.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Detectives stationed at a mail drop in the general post-office here to-day arrested Frederick Stillwagon, resident of Long Island, and charged him with sending fourteen threatening letters to the officials of the Cunard Line, demanding sums from \$20,000 to \$25,000.

Stillwagon was arrested, according to the police, after he had mailed another letter to the Cunard Line. The police declare the prisoner admitted mailing the letters.

In several of the letters Stillwagon is alleged to have threatened to blow up vessels of the Cunard Line unless his demands were complied with.

Immediately after the destruction of the Lusitania, the police charge, the writer of a letter received at the Cunard offices stated that one of his bombs placed in the ship before she sailed from New York was responsible for the disaster.

RESIGNS FROM STATE MILITIA



MAJOR LAWRENCE T. PRICE, Richmond Grays, First Battalion, First Infantry.

MAJOR LAWRENCE PRICE RESIGNS FROM GRAYS

Commanding Officer of First Battalion Retires From State Militia.

IS BEFORE ADJUTANT-GENERAL

Captain Stack Will Assume Direction Pending Election of Major—Skipwith and James H. Price Are Mentioned—Command in Fine Shape.

The resignation of Major Lawrence T. Price, commanding the Richmond Grays, First Battalion, First Regiment, Virginia Volunteers, is pending before Adjutant-General W. W. Sale. Action on the resignation will be taken to-day, and it is understood that at Major Price's request, he will be relieved of his command to take effect to-day.

The news of Major Price's resignation will be received with surprise and will cause the most profound regret in military circles, not only in Richmond, but through the State. He has been of great value to the Virginia Volunteers, and the splendid condition of the Richmond Grays to-day is due almost entirely to his indefatigable efforts in behalf of the command.

Following a vigorous campaign conducted by Major Price, the City Council appropriated \$150,000 for the erection and furnishing of the new armory, corner of Seventh and Marshall Streets. The Grays have recently secured hand some new uniforms and have ample quarters for years to come.

RESIGNATION IS ONE TO BUSINESS REASONS

Major Price's resignation is due to business and personal reasons, it is understood. He is popular with the officers and enlisted men of his command, and there are no internal troubles in the battalion, so far as is known.

Upon the acceptance of Major Price's resignation to-day, Captain W. A. Stack, of Company B, senior captain of the battalion, will assume command, pending the election of Major Price's successor. Among the military men mentioned for the position, outside of those in the Grays' Battalion, are Captain James H. Price, former quartermaster of the First Regiment, and now a candidate for the State Legislature, and Captain George N. Skipwith, who served with the First Regiment during the Spanish-American War. Captain Price, during his connection with the First, resided in Staunton, but he is now practicing law in Richmond. Both he and Captain Skipwith are well-known military men. They are now on the retired list. An order for the election of a new major will probably be issued to-day.

COMMAND IS NOW IN FINE CONDITION

Major Price began his military career as a cadet at Virginia Polytechnic Institute. After beginning the practice of medicine in Richmond he entered the medical corps of the Virginia Volunteers and was advanced to the rank of captain. When Major Hundson Cary resigned the command of the Grays, Major Price was elected his successor, while serving in the medical corps. His military training and experience almost at once placed him in the front rank of Virginia military officers, and he will leave the active service with a record for efficiency surpassed by none.

In the reunion parade on Thursday the Richmond Grays were the official escort of Commander-in-Chief George P. Harrison, and Major Price, mounted on a spirited white horse, led the column. The Grays, in their new uniforms, never made a better showing, both as to numbers and as to proficiency in drill.

GOVERNMENT TO APPEAL STEEL TRUST DECISION

Formal Announcement of Intention Is Made by Attorney-General Gregory.

IMPORTANT ISSUES INVOLVED

Reported as Being Unanimous Opinion of Administration That Case Should Be Taken to United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Formal announcement of the government's intention to appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision of the Federal District Court at Trenton, N. J., dismissing the suit for dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation was made to-night by Attorney-General Gregory.

The following statement was issued by Mr. Gregory without comment: "While the case against the United States Steel Corporation was instituted by the previous administration, I am in complete accord with the view of the law on which it is based. Of course, it will be taken to the Supreme Court."

The full text of the District Court's decision was laid before the Attorney-General to-day just before he started for the White House to attend a Cabinet meeting. It was said to be the unanimous opinion of administration officials that an appeal should be taken. The suit is considered one of the most important proceedings ever brought under the antitrust law.

It is regarded as involving many of the questions at issue in the International Harvester Company case, which was decided in favor of the government in the lower court and now is before the Supreme Court of Appeals.

UNDISGUISED SATISFACTION IN FINANCIAL QUARTERS

NEW YORK, June 4.—The decision of the Federal court, favoring the United States Steel Corporation, was received with undisguised satisfaction in financial quarters, and by a sensational advance in stocks, more particularly the common shares of the Steel Corporation. The first sale of steel comprised a block of 25,000 shares at 64 to 65, against yesterday's close of 59 3/8. Steel preferred, which is generally classed an investment issue, rose almost 3 points. Later extending its gain to within a fraction of 5 points, Industrials, and specialties like Harvester, American Can and Corn Products, which are defending stocks brought by the government, rose 3 to 16 points. Sales of the first hour approximated 100,000 shares. Steel alone contributed 40 per cent. The advance was met by heavy selling, mainly for profits, although the short interest was by no means inactive. The effect of this movement was sufficient to reduce all gains by midday, when the decline was arrested by fresh buying.

Later, however, the temptation to take further profits proved irresistible, causing another lowering of quotations. Many of the more important gains were reduced to slender fractions, and in some noteworthy instances they were altogether effaced.

Steel's net gain was reduced to 1-1/4 on sales of fully 250,000 shares, or one-quarter of the day's total operations.

Complaint on Freight Rates.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Complaint against freight rates on fruit and vegetables from Eastern Virginia to Northern and Western points was filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange.

Hurry Lander's Son Wounded.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

LONDON, June 4.—Lieutenant Lander, son of Harry Lander, the Scotch comedian, has been wounded in the fighting in France.

TEUTONIC ARMIES CLOSE ON HEELS OF FLEEING RUSSIANS

Following Their Capture of Przemyśl, Now Press Advance on Lemberg.

MUSCOVITES STILL HOLD SOME STRONG POSITIONS

Their Reports of Success in Eastern Galicia Vehemently Denied by Austria.

GERMANS ACTIVE IN WEST

With Arrival of Re-Enforcements, Attack British and French Forces.

Battle Along Whole of Galician Front

A GREAT battle, with the Austro-Germans nearly everywhere the aggressors, is raging along the whole of the Galician front, and a decisive conclusion to the entire Russian campaign in Galicia is in sight, according to a report from Austrian field headquarters.

Przemysl is said to have been cleared of Russians, and the Muscovite forces are reported to be in retreat eastward, except one band, which is making a stand on heights southwest of Medyka, which the Austro-Germans are attacking. To the south of Przemyśl an Austrian force, now at Stry, has taken the Russian line, and is advancing on Moeckla, on the railway line leading from Przemyśl to Lemberg.

In the Stry region, Vienna advises, the Russians are in full retreat, while on the Pruth line Russian attacks have been repulsed with severe losses.

On the western front Berlin reports the recapture of most of the trenches lost to the French in the Le Prete forest, and also a defeat of the British near Givenchy. Heavy losses, it is declared, were inflicted on the British.

Paris chronicles progress for the allies north of Arras, the capture of French of Souchez, and the repulse of a German counterattack at Neuville-St. Vaast. In this region Paris claims a gain of about 300 feet.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

LONDON, June 4.—Close on the heels of the Russians retreating from Przemyśl, the Austro-German armies are pressing their advance on Lemberg. The Russians are covering their retreat by violent rear-guard attacks. On the heights southwest of Medyka, on the Przemyśl-Grodzisk Railway, they have posted considerable forces of artillery in an effort to stem the Teuton advance. Large forces of Germans are storming these positions.

The collapse of the Russian campaign in Galicia is near at hand, according to advices from Vienna and the Austrian headquarters in the field. Despite this optimism, however, it is evident that the Russians still hold strong positions on a line which includes, roughly, the lower San, Wisna and Dniester Rivers. The terrain affords them some natural positions of defense, of which the great Dniester marshes are a part.

Russian reports of successes in Eastern Galicia are vehemently denied by Austrian sources. Vienna also reports that the forces of General Linsingen are about to force a passage of the northeast of the city of the same name, and that an Austrian army, under General Bohlen-Ernold, has passed through the Russian lines south and east of Przemyśl, and is advancing rapidly, already being within a few miles of Moeckla.

ALL WAR MATERIAL REMOVED FROM PRZEMYSL

According to Russian reports, it was known more than a week ago that Przemyśl would have to be evacuated, and to this end the Russians moved most of the defending garrison and practically all their heavy guns, including those captured from the Austrians. The fortress, it is explained in Petrograd, was built for defense against forces advancing from the east, and its position and the surrounding terrain, which afforded cover for storming forces, made practically impossible its defense from the west. Many of the forts, moreover, had been practically dismantled by the Austrians before their surrender in March.

In the north the Germans report the capture of two villages forty miles east of Lubau. Petrograd, however, declares that Russian troops have cut the German line of communications between Memel and Libau, and that the troops in Libau are deprived of their base.

With the fall of Przemyśl, although this does not appear to be the end of their efforts against the Russians in Galicia, the Germans again have turned their attention to the west, and simultaneously with the arrival of German re-enforcements in France, come official reports of their attacks on positions recently captured by the British and French.

RECOVER SOME TRENCHES FROM FRENCH FORCES